TELEGRAPHERS ON STRIKE.

THE THREATS CARRIED INTO EFFECT. NEARLY ALL THE OPERATORS OF THE PRINCIPAL COMPANIES QUIT WORK.

The threatened strike of telegraph operators took place about noon yesterday. In this city the employes of the Bankers and Merchants' Company were the only ones who did not join in the strike. By calling in operators from the branch offices and having the men double duty, the Western Union was able to transact a large amount of business, although messages were only received subject to delay. The smaller companies were seriously crippled. The strikers held a meeting and expressed surprise satisfaction at the unanimity with which the strike had gone into effect. Western Union officers say that the company will not retreat from its position. The strike was general throughout the United States and

THE STRIKE OF THE WESTERN UNION MEN. LEAVING THEIR DESKS IN AN ORDERLY MANNER AT THE PREARRANGED SIGNAL.

The last work done by the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers after its all day's session of Wednesday was to prepare the order for the strike, which began all over the United States and Canada yesterday. The order was sent out in eigher by John Campbell, of Pittsburg, District Master Workman, who is the chief executive officer of the Brotherhood. It read, when translated, as follows:

Unless otherwise instructed, all members working for the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Baltimore and Onio Commercial Telegraph Company, the American Rapid Telegraph Company, the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company of Canada, and the Mutual Union Telegraph Company of Canada, will suspend work promptly at 12 o'clock noon, Washington time, Taura-day, July 19. Committee Union Washington time, Taura-cay, July 19. Committee Union Washington time, Taura-day, July 19. Committee Union Washington time, Taura-The fact that an order had been issued was known to the Western Union officials and the newspapers several hours before noon, and dispatches from Chicago to the newspapers about 10 a. m. fixed noon as the time of the beginning of the strike there. Nevertheless, there were no indications of excitement either in the executive offices or the operating room.

A FINAL APPEAL FROM THE EMPLOYES. E General Eckert about 9:30 a. m. received the final communication from the District Master Workman.

It was as follows:

On Monday, the 16th instant, a committee of telegraph operators ausmitted to your consideration a petition intrusted to them for presentation to you by the Brotherhood of Telegraphers. You expressed your doubts as to the authority of that committee to speak for the employes of your company, and have failed to respond to that petition. Your letter to R. C. Clowry, General Superintendent, discloses to the public the fact that you were informed of the nature of your employes grievances, it would require but a short time to arrive at a conclusion as to what steps you would take; but knowing, as we did, that this matter had been thoroughly discussed long before we waited on you, it was not unreasonable to expect an sarly reply. It is due to the interests you represent, to our organization, and particularily to the general public, that this matter be speedily adjusted, and that the responsibility of any future action may rest where it properly belongs. It is with an earnest desire for the harmonious settlement of difficulties and regard for the social and business interests of the people that we send the last appeal for the recognition of the rights and redress of the grievances of your employes. Very respectfully,

District Master Workman.

To Mr. Thomas T. Eckert, General Manager and Acting

pectfully, JOHN CAMPBELL,
District Master Workman.
To Mr. THOMAS T. ECKERT, General Manager and Acting
President Western Union Telegraph Company.
Pursuing his policy of ignoring all communica-

tions unless they came from the employes of the Western Union Company, General Eckert paid no attention to this letter and neither he nor his associates even mentioned its existence to the reporters. Eleven o'clock arrived. Jay Gould had dropped into General Eckert's room, conversed with him for a few minutes and disappeared. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Humstone, and occasionally Mr. Van Horne, walked from room to room; now they dashed upstairs afoot and then they rode screnely up in the elevators. They exchanged an anxious look for a smile whenever they passed the waiting reporters in the third-floor corridor, and spoke sceptically about the likelingod of

NO GRIEVANCES LAID BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. Ex-Governor Cornell was tardy in his coming, and the sub-committee of the directors of which he is chairman did not sit down to work until 11:30 s.m. Mr. Cornell, J. W. Clendenin and John T. Terry then met to consider the complaints of inequalities of compensation or condition of service of employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company, "if any." Ex-Governor Cornell was not to be hurried: he was a vice-president of the company during the great strike of 1870, and there was nothing in the situation to quicken his blood. The committee waited for complaints and statements of grievances to come down from the operating room. None came. Then the members sent for the heads of departments and waited for them to come in and complain. Mr. Humstone had no complaint to make, and while they vainly waited for the aggreeved ones to step outside of their organitation and formulate their own petition, the sun reached the meridian at Washington and the day of probation was over. The committee adjourned till 11 a.m. today, "when," said Mr. Somerville, speaking for the company, "they will continue their inquiry into the alleged grievances of Western Union em-

SCENES IN THE OPERATING-ROOM. For at least an hour before the strike there was an evident bustle of preparation about the operating-room and connecting rooms. The operatingtoom is on the sixth floor of the Broadway and Deyst. building. It extends along the Dey-st. side the cutire depth of the building. A gallery runs along the length of the Broadway front, and both the gallery and the main floor are covered with tables tivided and equipped for four operators each. The sperators on the wheatstone automatic instruments sit at tables in the northeastern corner of the room, some of the men having tables along the wall, while the women operators are seated further toward the centre of the eastern end of the room. The remaining tables, including those in the gallery, are oceupied by men. On the floor above the operating room are the offices of the Associated Press, and on that below is the dressing-room for the male telegtaphers. Between the three room vester-lay morning there was a constant passing to and fro of operators, apparently carrying messages and signals. Many young women, with bright faces and dresses that lit up with color the dim winding stairways, also seemed to be making an unnecessary number of trips between the sixth floor and the lower stories, Communications passed at times between the opersting-room and the street, and frequent conferences in subdued tones of conversation were held by two or more operators in the nooks and corners of

the different hallways. About 11:45 a.m. a message from John Mitchell, master workman of the local assembly, was brought up to the dressing-room from the first floor. It is said to have been a notice that the Executive Committee had received no answer from the Western Union to its last appeal and that the signal for leaving work should be given at noon. The clock in the steeple of St. Paul's, which looks into the northern windows of the Western Union Building, marked the noon hour, and the clicking of the keys on the sounders went on in the great operating room. Day Manager Dealy was cheerful, and remarked to a reporter: "We have only nine absentees this morning—the same as yesterday." It was estimated that 450 operators, including 100

women, were then at work. THE SIGNAL TO STRIKE GIVEN. The minute hand of St. Paul's clock slowly descended the face of the diaitill ten minutes past 12 were recorded. A shrill low whistle sounded in the room, and in a morgant the aisles between the tables were filled with the figures of operators

rising from their seats and moving toward the loor. The clicking of the instruments had ceased. and with cheers and clapping of hands the stream of men poured down the stairways. Hats and coats were hastily put on in the dressing-room and then the tide flowed downward into the street. Most of the men had reached the main floor before the girls and women who had left their desks began to come lown in the elevators. The first party of the female strikers were greeted with loud applause when they reached the ground floor. Their faces were flushed under the gaze of hundreds of eyes as they walked modestly through the hallway into the street. The long procession of strikers as it passed the executive offices on the third floor was viewed by several of the subordinate officers and clerks of the company through the open doors of their offices. As soon as the operators began to go out, Superintendent W. C. Humstone hurried up to the operating-room with two policemen. The services of the latter were not required, the strikers departing as speedily as possible and with no disorder. A few of the men were disposed to be hilamous, but otherwise, where vent was given to any emotion, the expression was simply one of warm satisfaction at the large numbers who were supporting the Brotherhood. In half an hour the crowds of the strikers had left the vicinity of the building, most of them going directly to the public meeting that

was held at Thirteenth-st and Eighth-ave. A few minutes after the exodus a person connected with the company informed a TRIBUNE reporter that the strikers had left only twenty-five men and thirty women behind them. These viewed as spectators the departure of the strikers, but after the last one had gone they resumed their work as usual. The two policemen summoned by Mr. Humstone, and one of the Western Union doorkeepers, kept guard over the door to the operating room for the rest of the day, later in the day allowng reporters to look in to see an array of tables occupied by many less persons than had been at work in the forenoon.

The first outpouring of the strikers from the Western Union building instantly attracted the attention of persons passing by and drew many persons through currosity to the windows and doorways of the neighboring stores and offices. For half an hour the scene was animated and unusual.

FILLING THE PLACES OF THE STRIKERS. After the excitement of the departure of the trikers had subsided and the remnant of the force had settled itself back into its seats, the music of the instruments was resumed. But it was a strangely altered song. Instead of 450 sounders, less than fifty sent out their clicking notes. Among the earliest visitors to the operating-room were the officials of the company. All or nearly all of them were formerly practical operators, two of them, General Superintendent Tinker and Manager Dealy, having ranked as experts. General Eckert himself went up and with a smile dropped into a deserted chair and began to manipulate the key of an instrument. His fingers had lost their cunning and he did not His fingers had lost their cunning and no did not try long. Others were more persevering; Manager Dealy, Superintendent Humstone, General Superintendent Tinker, Secretary Brewer and Mr. Brown, superintendent of the Mutual Union Company, fell to with a will and kept down the plethora of the copy-hooks to the best of their ability until substitutes were found to relieve them. The operators from the executive offices were quickly pressed into service, and calls were sent to members of the night force who were known to be loyal to the company. The first party of recruits to arrive were eight or ten young women, who were a once put to work. Within an hour the night inen began to arrive and operators in search of work began to straggle in. At 1 p. m. Mr. Somerville exhibited the operating room to Mr. Gould, Mr. Clendenin, Mr. Terry and one or two other directors. He also a lowed the reporters a peep. About 100 men and women were at work, including the clerks, secretaries and subordinate officers of the company. "It is about one-third of our usual force," said a chief operator. "There are twenty-five chief operators here and not one deserted the company. The Frotherbood was foolishly exorbitant in its demands."

"We are having applications for work every few minutes," said Mr. Humstone, "and several expert men are testing their ability. We find that two out of every three will serve."

Later in the day the operators employed by some of the stock-brokerage firms that have private wires off-red their services to the Western Union Company after their day's work was try long. Others were more persevering; Manager

Later In the day some of the stock-brokerage firms that have private wires off red their services to the Western Union Company after their day's work was ended. Certain firms opened their wires for the accommodation of their neighbors, but only to a limited extent. Scranton & only to a limited extent. Scranton & Willard charged regular rates for such messages and reported the business to the Western Union Company. A messenger came to the office of Cyrus W. Field about 2 p. m., and reported that there were only three operators left at the Produce Exchange. "Is the Chicago wire closed?" asked Mr. Field. "Yes, sir."
"Go down at once to my son, Edmund Field, and say to him that Colbron, Day & Field have private wires to Chicago and Philadelphia and that they are at the service of the Produce Ex hange if they are needed."

they are needed."
Students of telegraphy went from several schools and tried their inexperienced hands at the work, night men came to work during the day and day men worked into the night and rested when and day men worked into the night and rested when weary upon cots set out in the general offices. These were the shifts to which the Western Union Company was put by the strike of its men and the press of business which never eased for a moment.

A TALK WITH MR. SOMERVILLE. So soon as the strike had fairly begun communicativeness on the part of the Western Union officials ceased. They had, indeed, very little time to talk. For an hour they were all in the operating-room, and after that time they flitted from place to place with an excited celerity that told of the pressure of busy thoughts upon their minds. General Eckert, when he came down from the seventh floor, withdrew into his room and was seen no more except by his clerks and a few directors. Mr. Bates, Mr. Humstone and Mr. Dealy were too full of work to give information. Mr. Somerville was the medium of communication between the company and the public, and it happened frequently that he was unable to give information of the kind required. He said:

"I can't tell you the number of men who left this office and do not know how many of our offices in

office and do not know how many of our offices in the city have been closed. We had 443 operators up stairs when the signal was given; we now have one-third of that number at work, and I think that this is about the situation throughout the country. We are going to get along. We have one-third of that number at work, and I think that this is about the situation throughout the country. We are going to get along. We have operators applying for work all the time and are filling up the force rapidly. At 2:45 p. m. we were only two hours behind on Chicago business and forty-five minutes on Philadelphia business. Not a single cable operator has left his post and the cables are going all right. There are enough operators at work to enable us to handle it. The strike is not so general as that of 1870, it seems to me, but still we can't tell how it is throughout the country. General Eckert has received information that at 2 o'clock 70 men were at work in the main office in Chicago: at Cincinnati 24 men, and an ample force at all other points in the Cincinnati district; only one man went out at Columbus, 50 men are working at St. Louis, 35 at Kansas City, 4 at Little Rock, 3 at Houston, 5 at Gaiveston, and 5 at Dailas."

"What is the disposition of the Western Union officers with reference to the strike?"

"The company has taken a stand and will abide by it. The Western Union will make no company with the men.

officers with reference to the strike!"

"The company has takes a stand and will abide by it. The Western Union will make no compromise with the men, as members of the Brotherhood for Telegraphers; if the men return and ask to be re-engaged as opera-tors, I have no doubt they will be received. I do not think they will return in a body very soon; they haven't got used to being out yet."

they haven't got used to being out yet."

This, with a few statements concerning the handling of press matter, was the substance of Mr. Somerville's statements in his capacity as spokes. man for the company.

AN ORDER BY GENERAL ECKERT. The country, for the purpose of the administration of the Western Union's vast business, is divided into three divisions, each division under the care of a general superintendent. To these general super . intendents General Eckers, an hour or so after the strike, sent the following order:

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

R. C. Clowry, G. W. Trabue, C. A. Tinker,

Please instruct all offices as follows: Until otherwise instructed, all offices well be careful in receiving messages for transmission to notify soaders Continued on Second Page.

RIFLEMEN AT WIMBLEDON.

THE IRISH WIN THE ELCHO SHIELD. LONDON, July 19 .- The shooting for the Elcho Shield took place at Wimbledon to-day between Irish, Scotch and English teams. The Irish riflemen were the victors. Their score was 1,600, against 1,589 for the Scotchmen and 1,564 for the English-

men.
In the shooting the following scores were made by members of the team selected to shoot against the Americans in the international match: Young, 215; McVittie, 199; Humphrey, 194; Gibbs, 191; Godsal, 185.

THE BRITISH TWELVE SELECTED.

LONDON, July 19 .- The twelve riflemen who are to shoot against the Americans in the International match at Wimbledon on Friday and Saturday were selected this morning. They are as follows: Private McVittie, of the 7th Dumfries Regiment; Corporal Bates, of the 1st Warwick; Corporal Parry, of the 2d Cheshire; Sergeant Dods, of the 1st Berwick; Major Young, of the 21st Middlesex; Major Pearse, of the 4th Devonshire: Quartermaster Goldsmith, of the 1st Gloucester; Private Gibbs, of the 1st Gloucester; Captain Godsal, of the 2d Bucks; Private Lowe, of the 13th Middlesex; Major Humphry, of the Cambridge University Rifles, and Private Wattleworth, of the 5th Lancashire.

EACH SHOT TO BE GIVEN BY CABLE. LONDON, July 19.—The International Rifle Match which begins to-morrow will be shot in rounds, each man firing once in each round. The score will be sent by cable to the United States by rounds, each men's shot being given.

ANGLO-FRENCH TROUBLES.

THE MADAGASCAR AFFAIR.

PARIS, July 19 .- The fact that Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador here, is to start on his annual holiday Saturday next is considered conclusive proof that the differences between the two Governments relative to the proceedings of the French at Tamatave are in a fair way to an amicable settle-

COMMENT AND RUMOR. LONDON, July 19 .- The European press regard the appointment of M. Waddington as French Ambassa-

dor at the Court of St. James as a pacific act. It is rumored that Admiral Peyron will succeed to the command of the French in Madagascar, if Admiral Pierre should be removed for his action at

THE FRENCH CONSUL LEAVES ZANZIBAR. ZANZIBAR, July 18 .- The French Cousul here has gone to Madagascar. His departure was kept very

THE PORTE'S POWER OVER THE SUEZ CANAL LONDON, July 19 .- Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, admitted in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Sultan of Turkey claimed the right to sanction any change in the character of the Suez Canai.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

THE DISEASE IN EGYPT. ALEXANDRIA, July 19 .- The number of deaths at Cairo yesterday from cholora was 68. There were also, during the same time, 21 deaths from cholera at Damietta, 32 at Mansurah, 24 at Samanud, 30 at Ghizeh and 22 at Chibin. The cholera at has ceased Port Said.

LONDON, July 19 .- A dispatch to the Central News Agency from Alexandria states that the panic in that city over the appearance of the cholera is increasing. Business is entirely suspended.

RUMOR OF A CASE IN TRIESTE. LONDON, July 19 .- It is rumored that a case of cholera has appeared in Trieste, Austria. Much doubt is, however, expressed as to the truth of the

PRECAUTIONS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. Madrid, July 19 .- The credit of 1,000,000 pesetas asked by the Government to defray the cost of adopting all possible measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into Spain was unanimously granted by the Cortes to-day.

LONDON, July 19.—The Local Government Board has issued a memorandum enjoining precaution against the introduction of the cities and towns of Great Britain.

PERUVIAN BANDITS ROUTED.

THE FORCES OF CACERES DISPERSED. BY THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. LIMA, July 19, via Galveston, Tex.-To-day's Diario Oficial publishes the following letter from Colonel Gorostiaga to General Lynch, dated Huahachaea

Heights, July 10:

After two days cannonade and firing the division moter my command engaged the united forces of faceres, Rocabarren, Elias and other chiefs, obtaining a complete victory and entirely dispersing them. All their utilizery is in our possession. Details will follow shortly. Caceres, Rocadarea. Basas a complete victory and entirely dispersing them. All their artiflery is in our possession. Details will follow shortly. Further particulars of the fight are given by El Comercio from builetins received from the North. Caceres had four thousand men. six Krupp cannon and an abundant supply of rifles, while Colodel Gorostiaga had only 1,200 men. El Idea of Cajamarca, calculates that Caceres lost 1,000 killed on the Heights. Caceres, Recat barren, Elias, Prado and other chiefs are said to have-seared unjurt.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

MR. BRADLAUGH BRINGS AN INJUNCTION. Lonpon, July 19.-The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons to-day reported to that body that Mr. Bradlaugh has brought an injunction against him to restrain him from preventing Mr. Bradlaugh rom entering the House.

VICTIMS OF THE DAPHNE DISASTER. GLASGOW, July 19 .- The steamer Daphne, which capsized and sank here on the 3d inst., on being launched, has been floated. Her fore-hold had partially been pumped out. Ten bodies of victims of the disaster were found to-day in the forepart of the

A PROPOSED BOAT RACE.

TROY, N. Y., July 19 .- If a sufficient purse can be raised a professional boat race will be rowed on Saratoga Lake about August 15. Hanlan, Courtney, Hosmer, Turner, Ross and others are to be invited.

A CALIFORNIA GIRL WEDS A BARONET. London, July 19.-Sir Charles Michael Wolseley, barou-t, was married to-day in the Pro-Cathedral, at Kensington, to Miss Anita Theresa Murphy, daughter of Daniel J. Murphy, of San Fran-The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Manning. Among those present was Mr. Lowell, the United States Minister. The Pope sent his blessing to the newly-wedded pair.

Sir Charles Michael Wolseley, of Wolseley, County of Stafford, is the eldest son of the lata Sir Charles Wolseley! Bart. He was born to 1846 and succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1851. The family scat is Wolseley Hall, near Rugeley.

Daniel J. Murphy, the father of the bride, is a wealth; Californian, the senior member of the dry-goods importing and jobbing firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. of San Francisco. He has been successful in business and has devoted much of his money to charitable objects. The Roman Catholic asy ums, schools and other institutions in San Francisco and Sacramento are largely indebted to his bounty. Mr. Murphy's liberality to Roman Cataolic charities brought him to the attention of the Pope to whom he carried a letter of introduction from Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisc . About eight years ago, wittle Mr. Murphy was on his second visit to Rome, Pope Pius IX. bestowed upon him the Order of St. Gregory. A upon him the Order of St. Gregory. A year later he was made a Count; and in December, 1880, Pope Leo XIII. Issued a buil making him a Marquis—an nonor which had been bestowed apou only one other American, Mr. Oliver, also a charitsole resident of Sun Francisco, and which is the highest to which the Catholic halty may aspire. The digatty is hereditary, descending to the cidest son on the death of the father, the cidest digataries at all religious cer-monics of the circuit digataries at all religious cer-monics of the Catholic Guarca in Roan during Holy Week. Several years ago Mr. Murpay had painted a picture representing the presentation of his family at the Papal Court.

THE CROPS IN PRUSSIA AND IN HUNGARY. London, July 19.-The harvest in Prussia promises well, especially in the northwestern provinces It will be less in Pomerania and Brandenburg. Wheat

in the former is below the average. In Schleswig-Holstein, Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, drouth has done much damage. Fruit, best-root and potatoes are everywhere good.

A COPYRIGHT CONVENTION DRAFTED. London, July 19 .- At a meeting of the Comnittee of the International Literary Association held last Tuesday, over which Blanchard Jerrold presided, the draft of an International Copyright Convention, which is to be presented at the conference to be held in Berne in September next, was read.

INCIDENTS IN THE TRIAL OF THE JEWS. VIENNA, July 19 .- At the trial at Nyireghybaza of the Jews, for the alleged murder of Esther ossy, the Christian girl, a constable testified that he had been compelled by orders he had received to bastinado a prisoner and torture him with thumb-screws. PESTH, July 19.—The Public Prosecutor at Nyireghy-haza to-day acumanded that an anti-Semitic Deputy named Onody be summoned as a witness in the Jewish trail. Onody threatened the Prosecutor with a stick in the street and challenged him to adduce, which challenge the Prosecutor declined to accept for the present.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN CANADA. TORONTO, July 19 .- The Globe to-day pubishes crop reports from all parts of Ontario and Quebec show that the country at large has suffered no more by rains this season than in former seasons from other causes. Taking 100 as a basis the percentage of an average crop is as follows: Fall wheat, 78; spring wheat, 90; barley, 90; oats, 90; peas, 89; rre, 93; hay, 122; potatees, 95; corn, 74; roots, 93; apples, 64; other fruit, 80.

FOREIGN NOTES. Tunis, July 19.-The Maltese who was recently im-

prisoned here by the French for engaging in a fracas with an officer, has been released. MADRID, July 19 .- King Alfonso has informed the Cabinet that he will start for Germany on September 1. The Senate has voted the Budget.

DUBLIN, July 19.-Four farmers have been arrested near Newry for beating nearly to death a man who took a farm from which the previous tenant had been BERLIN, July 19 .- Lennig, or Lenning, the German

American student who killed another student in a duel near Wuzburg and fled to Switzerland, where he was arrested, came from Philadelphia. Paris, July 19.-M. Tricou, the French Ambassador to China, who was recently in consultation with Li Hung Chang at Shanghai, has arrived at Pekin.

DEFAULTER AND FUGITIVE.

THE CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA ROBBED BY GRAFTON, W. Va., July 19 .- John L. Hechmer, for five years supreme treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, and who was defeated for

re-election in May, left here for Europe on Sunday night. The shortage, so far as ascertained, is from \$30,000 to \$60,000. His bond for \$50,000 is regarded as worthless on account of irregularities. The friends of Hechmer assert that the delicit will not exceed \$10,000. Hechmer recently failed in business.

AN APPOINTMENT BY BUTLER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, July 19 .- Charles H. Litchman has been appointed clerk of the Board of Railroad Commis-sioners by the Governor, who removed William A. Crafts to make room for him. Mr. Crafts had been clerk of the board since its organization, and had become thoroughly familiar with the duties of the place, which are of a precise and often complicated nature. Mr. Litchman, who is a resident of Marolehend, was originally a Republican, but drifted through the several stages of Labor Reform and Greenback politics until he has become one of that political class known as Butier men. By occupation he has been a since manufacturer, and latterly has been editor of The Essex Statesman.

MEXICANS ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

TROOPS REPULSED WITH THE LOSS OF SEVEN MEN Tucson, Ariz.. July 19 .- The Mexican Consul here has received a letter from the frontier, under date of July 14, stating that at or near the place where General Crook left the hostiles, in the district of Monte zuma, they attacked a Mexican settlement and killed five persons. A detachment of Mexican infantry pursued the savages but found them in too strong a force, and were repulsed with the loss of seven soldiers.

RESUMING WORK IN A STEEL MILL.

mill and two of the furnaces of the Beiblehem Iron
Company were put in operation this morning in a imuntil the full number is at work. About 100 men have been sworn in to do special police duty and to protect the workmen should an attack be made upon them by the Union men. The works are carefully guarded and visitors are not permitted to enter them. No collision has occurred between the Amaigamated workers and

REMOVAL OF THE STATE LIBRARIES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, July 19 .- The Board of Regents to-day directed the removal of the General State Library and the Law Library of the State to temporary quarters and the Law Library of the State to temporary quarters to be provided for them in the New Capitol. The libraries will be closed on August 15 and the new quarters will be opened to the public on October 1. The removal is to be made by and at the exponse of the Trustees of the Public Buildings, under the direction of a committee consisting of Henry R. Pierson, George W. Clinton and St. Clair

THE NATIONAL COITON EXCHANGE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 19 .- The National Cotton Exchange met at 9 o'clock this morning. The reports of the committees were read and submitted, and the day was spent in discussing matters affecting the cotton interest. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: W. H. Gardiner, of Mobile, president: Henry Henrz, of New-York, vice president: Tho has Laisey, of New-Otleans, treasurer. The delegates paid a visit to Newport News this evening and will go to Norfolk to-morrow.

ALABAMA COTTON INJURED BY WORMS.

Selma, Ga., July 19 .- The cotton caterpillar has made a general appearance in this section, and o ders for poison have come in pretty freely to-day. An examination of the crop near this city shows that the top leaves are badly riddled, with plenty of worms in sight and webbed up. The crop is three weeks late, and with the worms in such numbers two weeks earlier than usual the prospects of the crop are gloomy.

A. AND O. TELEGRAPH DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19 .- At the annual meeting of the Atlantic and Onto Telegraph Company held here to-day, the following Board of Directors was elected: Norvin Green, president; Thomas T. Eckert, vice-president; Augustus Schell, Henry Bentley, Ros-well H. Rochester, J. B. Van Every, Charles A. Tinker, John E. Zendlin and S. S. Garwood.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM HIS HOUSE-TOP.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 19 .- Gilbert J. Hine, a leading citizen, seventy years old, was killed this morning by failing from the top of his house. He was picking cherries from his house-top, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-fine feet. His head was crushed and his arms were broken. Death was almost instantance is. CENTENNIAL OF HUDSON, N. Y.

Hubson, N. Y., July 19,-To-day this city observed in a medeat way the centennial of its first settlement, July 19, 1783. Peter Hogeboom and others conveyed to Thomas Jenkies " for the proprietors" the tract then known as Claverack Landing for the purpose of founding the cuy.

ORDERED TO FURNISH BONDS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19 .- In the Supreme Court to-cay, Fanny Sprarue was ordered to bonds within tweaty days to the amount of \$300,000 and Mary Spracue to the amount of \$80,000, as assigned of the Quidnet. Company's stock.

THE MAYO-MCGLENSEY INQUIRY.

NORFOLK, Va., July 19 .- The Naval Court of Inquiry into the Mayo-McGlensey case resumed its ession to-day. Commodere Mayo's testimony was conthursed. By order from the Navy Department the Court will only examine into the question of navai discipline. The political charges will not be inquired into.

TWO SAILORS PICKED UP.

who were reported lost from the schooner Wildfire off the Georges Banks were picked up and have arrived

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEAD LOCK

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE VOTING. THE ANTI-CAUCUS MEN BITTER AGAINST CHANDLER -THE LATTER'S FRIENDS HOPEFUL

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BOSTON, July 19.—The New-Hampshire Senatorial deadlock continues. Three ballots were taken to-day. A dispatch to The Journal says there was an unusually large attendance in the joint convention this morning, 327 votes being cast on the first ballot, with only nine abentees. The changes were not significant. had 118 votes, a gain of 2; Chandler gained 3, Marston 3, and Moore, of Nashus, 2. Stevens lost 12 votes, which is not surprising, as it is understood that some of his support yesterday was complimentary, in expectation of his withdrawal. Patter son gained 6 votes, having 13, and it new looks as if his friends are going to make another fight for him. It is reported that Patterson's candidacy is started in hostility to Secretary Chandler. Ex-Governors Bell and Prescott and Mr. Barnard each gain 1 vote. Daniel Hall, of Dover, disappeared from the race, and there is a rumor that Joshua G. Hall, of the same city, is soon to be prought forward. This was the first ballot in which the name of Briggs did not appear. Tappan lost I votegreatly to the disappointment of his supporters. Tap, pan, Marston, Stevens, Patterson and Moore, who are all

aggregate, 110 votes, as against 77 for the latter. The People and Patriot (Dom.), says editorially that there is no possible contingency in which Democratic members will be justified in entering into an arrange-

postile to Chandler, had in the first ballot to-day, in the

ment for the election of a Republican Senator."

The first ballot this afternoon showed only 319 mem Stevens lost 2 votes. Marston's vote remained uuchanged. Tappan lost 6 votes, Chandler gained Bingham lost 4 and ex-Governor lost 1. Gailinger held his 4 votes. Moore dropped to 4 losing 9 votes. Burnham gained 1 and Patterson 9. The new names which came up were those of Charles Holman and Virgil C. Gilman, of Nashua. One member probably forgot that Mr. Rollins had withdrawn and voted for him. Secretary Chandler was gratified at receiving the votes of the entire Concord Republican delegation.

On the last ballot to-day, which was the 30th, the whole number of votes dropped to 305. This was occasioned by several members taking their gripsacks at the close of the preceding ballot and running to the railway station in order to catch the afternoon frains for home. One old gentleman, a good Republican, said he was going to do a good day's work at having to-morrow whether they ever got a Senator or not. "I want the public to know," he said, as he puffed and blowed, "that my farming is of considerable importance at this time of year." On this ballot O. C. Moore, of Nashua, withdrew. Stevens gained 3 votes, Patterson gained 2. Marston lost 1. Tappan's vote was changed, Chandler lost 5 and Bingham lost 4. Gilman and Holman, of Nashua, and Rollins disappeared. One new name came in, that of Ruel Durkee, of Croydon, who had I vote. It may be after all that Mr. Durkee may break the deadlock and be the winning man.

The anti-caucus men denounce Secretary Chandler in the bitterest terms, and say that they would much rather have the election postponed till 1885, if that should be necessary to prevent nis election. On the other hand, the supporters of Mr. Chandler are well organized, and some of his most enthusiastic workers predict his election next week. There will be a ballot to-morrow noon, but nothing significant is expected from it.

The last ballot to-day resulted as follows: Whole numclose of the preceding ballot and running to

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The last ballot to-day resulted as follows: Whole number, 319; necessary for a choice, 160; William S. Laud, 1; Charles H. Burns, 1; Frederick Smythe, 1; Edward H. Rellins, 1; Virgil Gilman 1; Charles Holman, 1; Benjamin F. Prescott, 1; Charles H. Bell, 3; Daniel Barnard, 4; Jacob H. Gallinger, 4; Henry E. Burnham, 5; Orren C. Moore, 1; Aaron F. Stevens, 14; James W. Patterson, 22; Gillman Marston, 30; Mason W. Tappan, 32; William E. Chandler, 79; Harry Bingham, 114.

THE REPUBLICANS OF VIRGINIA. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES DEZENDORF'S

ACTION AND CALLS FOR MR. BLAINE. RICHMOND, Va., July 19 .- The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day and elected John F. Dezendorf chairman, vice J. W. Cochran, recourse of Mr. Dezendorf in his defence of Republican BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 19.—The steel second, condemning the action of the Administration in throwing its influence against Republican candidates in the Readjuster party, and in removing from office Republicans who have always been active support of their party and in their positions men who, fighting under false colors, refuse to acknowledge themselves to be Republicans; third, declaring devoted attachment to the principles of third, declaring devoted attachment to the principles of the Republican party, and a firm purpose to adhere to them. A pian of party organization was adopted. A resolution was also adopted to the effect "that among the many able men whose names are being connected with the candidacy for the next President of the United States, James G. Blaine is the prefer-ence of the Republicans of Virginia, and we would hall his nomination and election as the brightest har-bright of presperity and fraternity for the whole of this broad land."

CHILD LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SUCCESS OF EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT ITS ABOLITION. PHILADELPHIA, July 19 .- Secretary Crew, of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, has presented a report to the board of managers of the results brought about by the notice recently issued to proprietors of milis and factories in the State to comply with the law relating to the employment of children. The report shows that replies have been received from many of the mill and factory owners, expressing their intention to comply with the law, and that a canvass of the mills and factories in this city, recently made by a mills and factories in this city, recently made by a special agent of the society, resulted in the discovery of the employment of a large number of children under thirteen years of age and their prompt discharge.

"The response to our circular letter to the mills and factories," Mr. Crew said, "has been very gratifying. Numerous letters have been received, evincing on the part of the mill owners not any a commendable spirit of prompt obedience to the laws of the State, but an earnest wish to abate what they deem a positive evil."

CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

A STATEMENT FROM A SPANISH CONSUL. PHILADELPHIA, July 19 .- The Spanish Consul in this city, Senor Autonio Diaz Mirauda, said this afternoon that he attached no importance to the meeting of Cubans held here last night to encourage rebellion in Cuba, and that he did not believe that there was any disposition to revolt among the people of the aland. "The Cubans who are at home," he said, "are buch more contented and better satisfied with the gov-renment of the island than those who live here and mow little about it from expertence." Colorel Emilis Nunez denies the statement that he is-ned the call for the Cuban meeting.

A RAFTSMAN FOUND DEAD IN A CREEK

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED BY DRUNKEN BOATMEN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.-The body of Patrick Clancy, of Tonawanda, was found in the creek this morning. His head was badly crushed, and it is selleved that he was murdered. He came from Tonawanda on Saturday for the purpose of taking a raft to that place. He laid down on the breakwater and is believed to have fallen asleep. Cries of distress were he and coming from the breakwater dock, where a large pool of blood was found afterward. It has been learned that a Canadian steamer and consorts, the crews of which were drank, anchored near where Clancy was asleep and suspicion points to the crews.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A STREET-CAL

Last night at 11 o'clock John Lutz, age and instantly killed, at Twelfth-st., by a Second-ave. dueteen, of No. 709 East Eleventh-st., was run over

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SUICIDE OF A PENNSYLVANIA EDITOR.
READING, Penn., July 19.—Daniel S. Francis, formers proprietor of The Spirit of Berks, committed satisfaction this afternoon by shooting himself. The causes of the set are said to have been lik-heatin and financial embarrassment. He was fifty five years of age.

BOTH OF HIS EYES BLOWN OUT.

BUPPALO, July 19.—Huber Ross, age forty-one, unsarried, while using a drill at a quarry on Buffalo Plains last ingine, prenaturely exploded a blast. He was thrown ten feet in the air and both his e, or were blown out. Hols supposed to be fatally injured.

A MISSOURI FARMER ASSASSINATED.

St. LOUIS, July 19.—M. W. Wilkinson, a farmer, living near Eisberry. Lincoln County. Mo., was assessmated on I usedly night by some unknown person, who entered his nouse and shed him while as was salesp. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered for the arrest of the assassia. GLOUCESTER. Mass., July 19 .- The two men

FIRE SWEEPING OVER SHIPS.

DESTRUCTION ON THE WATER FRONT.

LOSS OF LIFE AND OF HALF A MILLION OF PROP-ERTY. A disastrons fire, involving the loss of two lives

and possibly more, injuries to eleven firemen, som of whom are seriously hurt, and the destruction of property worth a half million of dollars, occurred on the water-front of Brooklyn, between Fulton and Wall Street Ferries, yesterday. The fire was caused, it is believed, by a spark from a hoisting engine on the pier on the west side of Harbeck's Stores, while the fireman was engaged in raking out the ashes. The spark fell among some bales of jute bufts under the shed on the pier. They burned with great rapidity, and the entire contents of the shed, which was 350 feet in length and 60 feet in width, were soon in flames. fore the fire-engines could get to work, the fire had spread to the vessels alongside the pier. On the south side lay the ship Lawrence Delap, of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and alongside of her the bark Perseverance, of Aberdeen, Scotland, while on the north side was the bark Colonel Adams, of Liverpool. All were laden with combustible cargoes, of jute, hemp and saltpetre, and the fire spread in them with startling rapidity. The lives of all on board the vessels were in imminent danger and those who saved themselves had exceedingly narrow escapes. Heavy clouds of black and yellow smoke were soon piled up in great masses, and below them the swiftly advancing flames could be seen covering an extensive area.

Three fire alarms called out all the available firemen in the Western District of the city, and the streams of water from the engines Nos. 5 and 7 were first poured upon tho burning shed. The fireboat Havemeyer and several tugboats went alongside the burning vessels and poured streams upon them. Several more engine were soon at work. Meanwhile those on board were trying to save themselves. Captain Grover, of the Delap, was on his vessel with his wife and little daughter. When they got en deck they found flames all around them. John Tully, who was one of the men at work imloading the vessel, urged them to jump overboard. The little girl did so, and Tully swam ashore with her. Captain Grover and his wife fled from their vessel to the bark Perseverance, and thence on board of a tugboat. About twenty 'longshorem were at work on board of the Delap, and rushed for the wharf as soon as they could get out of the hold. It was not certain that all of them succeeded in getting out before the smoke and flames made es cape impossible, as they were new men, who had been secured at Castle Garden on Monday to take the places of 'longshoremen who were upon a strike. One of them, William Carberry, was cut off from getting upon the stringpiece of the wharf by the fire, and jumped overboard. A boat went to his rescue, as he was seen swimming in the dock, but it failed to reach him before he sank. It is believed that all those on board the Perseverance and Adams escaped. Captain Grover, of the Delap, threw overboard before leaving the vessel his trunks, in one of which was \$1,423. It was afterward picked up and the money was found to be safe. Captain Grover said it was his all.

THE SHED FALLS IN UPON THE FIREMEN.

The fire had spread to the three vessels so swiftly that they were all abiaze almost at the same instant. Immediate efforts were made to tow them away from the wharf. Tugs were attached to the Perseverance and the Adams, and they were forced way from their fastenings and out into the stream. They were in flames from hull to rigging, and continned to burn out in the bay. Meanwhile the fury of the flames on the Delap caused the mainmast to fall. It came crashing down upon the shed on the pier, by the side of which the vessel lay. The firemen of Engines Nos. 3 and 7 were hard at work trying to save some of the property from the flames. Several of them were inside the shed and the rest were as close to the fire as they could get. The shed was crushed in by the falling mainmast and All of them were severely and some dangerously hurt. The one most seriously injured was Robert McDougall, of Truck No. 3, who was in the burning shed. He was found buried in a mass of the blazing debris. Durned nearly from head to foot. Ambulances were speedily called and the injured men removed to the Long Island College, Brooklyn. and Cumberland Street Hospitals.

After the two barks had been removed from the pier, efforts were made to tow out the ship Delap, but both of her anchors were down and it was not until about two hours after the fire broke out that the tugs succeeded in pulling her loose, the anchor-chains breaking. She was towed to shallow water near Governor's Island, where, if she sauk, the hull could easily be raised. The Perseverance was left in the Buttermilk Channel, and the Adams was towed to the Jersey Flats. Each vessel will prove nearly a total loss. also extended to the lighter Atlantic, which was unloading jute from the Colonel Adams, In the effort to tow her out she capsized in the dock. The tugs continued to pull at her, and she was turned around so that her masts swept along the wharf north of the pier. Engine No. 10 was right in the path of the masts, and would have been knocked over had not the vessel suddenly tilted so that the masts passed over it. The foreman saw the danger, and called to his men to run, and escaped himself by lying flat on the wharf.

HEROIC WORK IN SAVING LIFE.

Many narrow escapes were reported. John Tully. who saved the life of the daughter of the captain of the Delap, has four medals for life-saving, one of them being recently given to him by Congress. When he saw the sailors and 'longshoremen jumping into the water to escape the fire, he went to their rescue. After aiding two men to reach wharf, he tried to save a third, but the desperate man clung too closely to his rescuer. In describing this incident Tully said : " I caught him under the arms, but he turned and grabbed my head, catching my cheek and mouth. I knew it would be all up with me unless he let go, so I struck him in the head and he had to let go. Before I could catch him again he went down and was drowned." Tully saved three more men afterward. His home is at No. 18 Tailman-st., Brooklyn. Several lives were saved by John Muiligan, of No. 126 Twentieth-st., Brooklyn. These heroic men were aided in their work by two other men who made use of a small ruft lying along the wharf, and towed it to the side of the Deiap, where several men jumped upon it and were saved. The rescuers were only stopped in their contageous exertions by

CROWDS ATTRACTED BY THE SCENE.

There was considerable delay in getting the fireengines to the scene. No alarm was sent from Harbeck's Stores, but the watchman in the bell tower of the City Hall saw the smoke. He at first thought it to be on the New-York side of the river, but after a few minutes he gave the signal number 24. This, however, was wrong. It was soon corrected to 14, the number of the box at Fulton Ferry, near which the fire was. The engines made their way through Furman-st, and under the warehouse to the wharf where they were needed. A great throng of people gathered outside the warehouse and peered through the gates and windows, but caught only glimpses of the com

flagration. From the river and the New-York side the scene was most impressive. When the fire was under full headway the dense masses of smoke were carried